THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.

No. 671.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1768.

Letters from a FARMER *in* Pennsylvania *to the Inhabitants of the* British *Colonies.*

LETTER VIII.

Beloved Countrymen, *See Page 13*

I HAVE made some observations on the PURPOSES for which money is to be levied upon us by the late acts of parliament. I shall now offer to the Public some further reflections on that subject; and unless I am greatly mistaken, if these purposes are accomplished, according to the *express* intention of the acts, they will be found effectually to *supercede* those branches of authority in our respective assemblies, that are most essential to Liberty.

No free people ever existed, or can exist without keeping, to use a common but strong expression, "the purse-strings in their own hands." Where this is the case, they have a *constitutional check upon the administration*, which may thereby be brought into order without violence: But where such a power is not lodged in the people, oppression proceeds uncontrouled in its career, till the governed, transported into rage, seek redress in the midst of blood and confusion.

The elegant and ingenious Mr. *Hume*, whose liberal spirit of enquiry, pierces to the bottom of human institutions, speaking of the *Anglo-Norman* government, says, "Princes and ministers were too ignorant to be themselves sensible of the advantages attending an equitable administration; and there was no established council or *assembly* WHICH COULD PROTECT THE PEOPLE, and BY WITHDRAWING SUPPLIES, regularly and peaceably ADMONISH THE KING OF HIS DUTY, and ENSURE THE EXECUTION OF THE LAWS.

Thus, this great man, whose political and philosophical reflections, are equally judicious and striking, makes *this power* one of the foundations of liberty.

The *English* history abounds with instances proving, that *this* is the proper and successful way of obtaining redress of grievances. How often have King's and ministers endeavoured to throw off this legal curb upon them, by attempting to raise money by a variety of inventions, under pretence of law, without having recourse to parliament? And how often have they been brought to reason, and peaceably obliged to do justice, by the exertion of this constitutional authority of the people, vested in their representatives?

The Inhabitants of these colonies, have on numberless occasions, reaped the benefit of this authority, *lodged in their assemblies.*

It has been for a long time, and now is a constant instruction to all governors, to obtain a permanent support for the offices of government: But as the author of "the administration of the Colonies" says, "this order of the crown is generally if not universally rejected by the legislatures of the Colonies."

They perfectly know, how much their grievances would be regarded, if they had *no other* method of engaging attention but by complaining. Those who rule are extremely apt to think well of the constructions put by them upon their own power: *These* are frequently erroneous, and pernicious to those they govern. Dry remonstrances to shew, that such constructions are wrong and oppressive, carry very little weight with them, in the opinion of persons who gratify their own inclinations, in making these constructions. *They* CANNOT understand the reasoning that opposes their power and desires: But let it be made *their interest* to understand it, & a wonderful light is instantly thrown upon the matter; and then rejected remonstrances become clear "* as proofs of holy writ".

The three most important articles that our assemblies or any legislatures can provide for, are: First, the "defence" of the society: Secondly, "the administration of justice": And thirdly, "the support of civil government".

Nothing can properly regulate the expence of making provision for these occasions, but the *necessities* of the society; its *abilities*; the *conveniency* of the modes of levying money among them; the *manner* in which the laws have been executed; and the *conduct* of the officers of government: *All which* are circumstances, that *cannot* possibly be properly *known*, but by the society itself; and *will not* probably be properly *considered*, but by that society.

If money be raised upon us by others, without our consent, for our defence, those who are the judges in *levying* it, must also be the judges in *applying* it. Of consequence the money *said* to be taken from us for our defence, *may be employed* to our injury. We may be chained in by a line of fortifications; obliged to pay for building and maintaining them; and be told, that they are for our defence. With what face can we dispute the fact, after having granted that those who apply the Money had a right to levy it? For surely, it is much easier for their wisdom to understand, how to apply it in the best manner, than how to levy it in the best manner. Besides, the *right of levying* is of infinitely more consequence than *that of applying.* Thus the people of *England*, that would burst out into fury, if the crown should attempt to levy money by its own authority, have always assigned to the crown the application of money.

As to "the administration of justice"—the judges ought in a well regulated state to be equally independent of the executive and legislative powers. Thus in *England*, judges hold their commissions from the crown "*during good behaviour*", and have salaries suitable to their dignity settled on them by parliament. The purity of the courts of law since this establishment, is a proof of the blessings attending it.

But in these colonies, how fruitless have been every attempt to have the judges appointed "*during good behaviour?*" Yet, whoever considers the matter, will soon perceive that *such commissioners* are more necessary for promoting the happiness of the colonies, than they were for promoting that of *England.*

The chief danger to the subject *there*, arose from the arbitrary *designs of the crown*; but *here*, the time may come, when we may have to contend with the *designs of the Crown, and of a mighty kingdom.* What then will be our chance, when the laws of life and death are to be spoken by judges totally dependent on *that crown*, and *that kingdom*; sent over perhaps *from thence*, filled with *British prejudices*; and *backed by a* STANDING *army*, supported out of OUR OWN pockets, to assert and maintain OUR "OWN dependence and obedience."

But supposing, that thro' the extreme lenity that will prevail in the government, *thro' all future ages*, these violences will never be practised; and that these colonies will never behold any thing like the campaign of chief justice *Jefferys*; yet, what innumerable acts of injustice may be committed, and how fatally may the principles of liberty be sapped, by a succession of judges *utterly independent of the people?* Before such judges, the supple wretches, who cheerfully join in avowing sentiments inconsistent with freedom, will always meet with smiles; while the honest and brave men, who disdain to sacrifice their native land to their own advantage; but, on every occasion boldly vindicate her cause, will ever be regarded with frowns.

If the commissions of judges are *during the pleasure of the crown*, yet if their salaries are *during the pleasure of the people*, there will be *some check* upon their conduct. No men will consent to draw on themselves the hatred and contempt of those among whom they live, for the empty honor of being judges. It is the sordid love of gain, that tempts men to turn their backs on virtue, and pay their homage where they ought not.

As to the third particular, "the support of civil government", few words will be sufficient. Every man of the least understanding must know, that the executive power may be exercised in a manner so disagreeable, and harrassing to the people, that it is absolutely requisite, that *they* should be enabled by the gentlest method which human policy has yet been ingenious enough to invent, that is, *by shutting their hands*, to "ADMONISH" (as Mr. *Hume* says) certain persons "OF THEIR DUTY."

What shall we now think, when upon looking into the late act, we find the assemblies of these provinces thereby stript of their authority *on these several heads?* The *declared* intention of the act is, "that a revenue should be raised IN HIS MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS IN AMERICA, for making a more certain and adequate provision *for defraying the charge of* THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE, and *the support of* CIVIL GOVERNMENT in such provinces where it shall be found necessary, and *towards further defraying the expences of* DEFENDING, PROTECTING AND SECURING THE SAID DOMINIONS.

Let the Reader pause here one moment—and reflect—Whether the colony in which he lives, has not made such "certain and adequate provision" *for these purposes*, as is *by the colony judged suitable to its abilities, and all other circumstances.* Then let him reflect—Whether, if this act takes place, money is not to be raised on that colony *without its consent* to make a "provision *for these purposes*, which *it does not judge to be suitable to its abilities, and all other circumstances.* Lastly, let him reflect—Whether, the people of that country are not in a state of slavery, *whose property may be taken from them* under the notion of right, *when they have refused to give it.*

For my part, I think I have good reason for vindicating the honour of the assemblies on this continent, by publickly asserting, that THEY *have made as* "*certain and adequate provisions*" *for the purposes above mentioned as they ought to have made*; and that it should not be presumed, that they will not do it hereafter. Why then should *these most important trusts* be wrested out of their hands? Why should they not now be permitted to enjoy that authority, which they have exercised from the first settlement of these colonies? Why should they be scandalized by this innovation, when their respective provinces are now, and will be for several years, labouring under loads of debt, which they have imposed on them, *for the very purposes now spoken of?*

Why should all the inhabitants of these colonies be with the utmost indignity treated as a herd of despicable, stupid wretches, so utterly void of common sense, that they will not even make "adequate provision" for the "administration of justice, and the support of civil government," among them, or for their own "defence," though without such "provision" every people must inevitably be overwhelmed with anarchy and destruction?

Is it possible to form an idea of SLAVERY more complete, more miserable, more disgraceful, than that of a people, where justice is administred, government exercised, and a standing army maintained, at the expence of the people, and yet without the least dependance upon them? If we can find no relief from their infamous situation, let Mr. *Greenville* set his fertile fancy again at work, and as by one exertion of it, he has stript us of our *property* and *liberty*, let him by another deprive us of our *understandings*, that unconscious of what we *have been* or *are*, and ungoaded by tormenting reflections, we may bow down our necks with all the serenity of stupidity and servitude, to any drudgery, which our lords and masters shall please to command.

When the charges of "the administration of justice", the "support of civil government", and the expences of "defending, protecting and securing" us, are provided for, I should be glad to know upon *what occasion*, the Crown will ever call our assemblies together. Some few of them may meet of their own accord, by virtue of their charters: But what will they have to do, when they are met? To what shadows will they be reduced? The men, whose deliberations heretofore had an influence on every matter, relating to the liberty and happiness of themselves and their constituents, and whose authority in domestic affairs at least might well be compared to that of *Roman* senators, will now find their deliberations of no more consequence, than those of *Constables.* They may perhaps be allowed to make laws *for the yoking of hogs*, or *pounding of stray cattle.* Their influence will hardly be permitted to extend *so high*, as the *keeping roads in repair*, as *that business* may more properly be executed by those who receive the public cash.

Nor will these be the utmost limits of our *misery* and *infamy.* We feel too sensibly, that *any ministerial measures* relating to these colonies, are soon carried successfully thro' the parliament. Certain prejudices operate there so strongly against us, that it may justly be questioned, whether *all* the provinces united, will ever be able effectually to call to an account before the parliament, any minister who shall abuse the power by the late act given to the Crown in *America.* He may divide the spoils torn from us, in what manner he pleases; *and we shall have no way of making him responsible.* If he should order, that every *Governor* shall have a yearly salary of £.5000 sterling; every *Chief Justice* of £.3000; every inferior officer in proportion: and should then reward his * *Pimps* and *Cooks* with the first places; and send over his needy *Cousins* to hold the rest; this would be called an arrangement in consequence of the "adequate provision for defraying the charge of the administration of Justice, and the support of civil government": and if the taxes should prove at any time insufficient to answer all the expences of the numberless officers which ministers may please to create, surely the house of Commons will be so "*modest*", as not to contradict a minister, who shall tell them it is become necessary to lay a new tax upon the colonies, for the laudable purposes of defraying the charges of the "administration of justice and support of civil government" among them. Thus, in fact, we shall be taxed by ministers: In short, it will be in their power to settle upon us any CIVIL, ECCLESIASTICAL, or MILITARY establishment, which they chuse.

We may perceive from the example of *Ireland*, how eager ministers are to seize upon any settled revenue, for supporting their own power; and if the late act takes place, I have no doubts, that in a short time there will be as many PENSIONS upon the *American* establishment, as on the *Irish.* Besides this burden of *Pensions*, almost all the *offices* in that poor kingdom have been since the commencement of the present century, and now are bestowed upon persons from *Great-Britain*; and tho' their credit justly raises them to honors, when they go abroad, as all *Europe* can witness, yet he is an uncommonly lucky *Irishman* who can get into a good post *in his* NATIVE *country.*

When I consider the ‡ manner in which that Island has

[*See the last Page*] been

* *This expression will not be thought an exaggeration, when it is considered, that a* Pimp *and a* Cook *have been actually appointed, who held two very considerable posts on this continent. The first* good-natured *gentleman was so kind as to come over, and afford some diversion to our lowest classes of people, by his drunken buffoonery. The* greasy *gentleman would not honor us with his presence, but staying in his* kitchen, *his master's kitchen I would say, nominated a deputy with a small allowance, to do the business. Thus in all probability, at the same moment that the deputy has been employed in fixing the seal of an honorable office to a paper of great importance, the* principal *of that office has been earnestly engaged in seasoning the tail-pash of a turtle, or forming the crust of a venison-pasty.*

‡ *In* Charles *the second's time, the house of commons influenced by some factious demagogues, were resolved to prohibit the importation of Irish cattle into* England. *Among other arguments in favour of* Ireland, *it was insisted*——"That by cutting off almost entirely the trade between the *kingdoms*, all the natural bands of union *were dissolved, and nothing remained to keep the* Irish *in their duty but force and violence." The*

* *Shakespear.*

The Gov. Judges & every other civil officer which The King shall see Fit to be paid from the duty on Tea, can be paid only from Tea. See pa. 380. Vol. 4.

vide the Act pa 735. Vol 1 Gov. Hutchinson has the Honour to be the first pensioner (under this act with us!

Messieurs Edes & Gill,

I have just received from Philadelphia the following Petition, with Observations on some Parts of it, which you are desir'd to hand to the Public thro' the Channel of your valuable Paper. Your's, A. Q.

To the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

WE the Clergy of the Church of England in his Majesty's American Provinces of New-Jersey and New-York, in voluntary Convention assembled, beg Leave in our Necessities to make Application to the University of Cambridge, which we do with the greater Assurance, as some of us have been so happy as to receive our Education in that illustrious Seminary of Learning, Virtue and Religion.

After the Churches suffering in these Countries for considerable more than a Century by want of Bishops and regular Discipline, We at last with all Humility, have resolved to prostrate ourselves before the Throne, imploring the Countenance (a) and Protection of our most gracious Sovereign towards the Professors of the established (b) Religion in these remote Parts of his Majesties Dominions.

Addresses to the same Purpose are likewise to be presented to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of London, under whose Direction long Usage hath more immediately put us, and the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to whose paternal Care it is owing under Providence that the Church of England hath not yet lost her very Name (c) and Existence thro'out all the various Provinces of the British American Dominions.

From such dutiful Applications we have strong Hopes of Success, especially if the two famous Universities which have ever been the Safety of the Church, will condescend to use their Interest in our Favours; and we trust that the Reasonableness of our Request will every where procure it a candid Reception, especially in the University, to the Members of which august Society we now beg Leave in a particular Manner to recommend ourselves, praying them, by every religious and civil (d) Consideration that they hold dear, valuable and sacred, to use their utmost Influence that one or (e) more Bishops may be speedily appointed to reside and govern the Church in America.

And shall we not hope that you Gentlemen, upon whose Christian Spirit & constitutional Zeal we have the strongest Dependance, will look with a pitying Eye upon more than a Million (f) of People who belong to the Church of England in America, and are deprived of almost every Advantage (g) which Dissenters of all Denominations enjoy, have the full Liberty to enjoy? Each of their Church-Forms of Government is intire, (h) ours is defective in the most essential Parts. And yet such is the Uneasiness, not to say Perverseness of their Dispositions, that they are not contented quietly to partake these immense Priviledges, but make it their too constant Practice to traduce and vilify the Church, not even refraining from the State under which such Immunities are allowed them.

The Extent of inhabited Country which hath hitherto with Respect to Episcopacy been neglected, is some Thousands of Miles; and we presume that no Instance can be given of a People originating from a Christian Country (wherein Episcopacy is generally esteemed, and commonly believed to be the immediate Institution of Christ himself) who have during such a Number of Years laboured under so capital a Defect.

The very Moravians (i) in these Parts, whose Principles at the best are of a doubtful Tendency, enjoy their full Form of Ecclesiastical Government, and have a Bishop, either allowed by Parliament, or at least connived at by the executive Power. The Professors of the Church of England, that Ornament (k) and Honour of Christendom and Christianity, are left to shift for themselves in the most deplorable and distressed Situation.

(a) I always thought that Episcopalians, as well as all sober Professors of Christianity of any Denomination, were countenanced and protected by our most gracious Sovereign.

(b) What can these Gentlemen intend by an Established or National Religion? I never understood that Episcopacy was established in any Part of the King's Dominions, but in that Part of Great-Britain call'd England; certainly it is not in Scotland, nor in many of these North American Colonies.

(c) This shows that the Episcopalians have not had their Cause much at Heart, that their very Name and Existence has depended upon the Care of a foreign Society—all other Denominations have supported and enlarged themselves in America without foreign Charity; but why this Profession should call for so much more Money than any other, I never could conceive, unless its Friends here chuse to keep their own Money, and let Foreigners have the Privilege of doing Acts of Charity and Piety.

(d) What civil Interest, or Views, these Gentlemen have in petitioning for a Bishop, is best known to themselves—indeed some of the Clergy call'd Bishops have handed down to them from popish Times a Place in civil Government, but from any Thing of this Kind in America, *good Lord deliver us.*

(e) I can't think one Bishop would be enough for this vast extent of Territories;—for properly to govern, that is I suppose to keep in Order such a Number of Clergymen so scatter'd, would be too great a Task for one; for this is a Work, which, until they had declared it so expressly, was not known to be so necessary at this Day; but an honest Confession gives hopes of a Reformation.

(f) The Number of American Inhabitants is very uncertain; but as I understand the Episcopalians (by a vast extent of Charity) include into their own Number all that don't belong to any other christian Denomination. I don't doubt there is *more than a Million of People*, for there are not only all the Aborigines that ever heard of an Englishman (except some few who are so schismatical as to give some Heed to some dissenting Preachers) but all the Africans transported into America *purely* for the Sake of christianizing of 'em; for tho' an Ethiopian cannot change his Skin, by changing Climates, yet he may his Religion, and at once be surrounded by the pale of the Church: Oh happy Africans!

(g) One would think, by this Petition, that Episcopalians are not to much as tolerated in America, and that they are obliged to skulk into Holes and Corners to perform their Mode of Worship, as our Fathers the Dissenters in England once were; for these Petitioners say, the *Church of England is deprived of almost every Advantage which Dissenters enjoy*—whereas it is well known they enjoy every Privilege that is indulged to Dissenters of any kind, not thro' Fear, but from Principle.

(h) That our Forms of Church Government are intire, is thankfully acknowledged, and the Reason plain, because we think Christ the only Head of his Church, has given any Number of Christians a full Power within themselves, to perform every Part of Church Government they think proper to keep up; and pray what has hindered them from having their Form of Church Government intire, which were it as harmless to the other Denominations, as the dissenting Forms are, no one could have objected? but that is not the Case, a Bishop according to the Establishment, is endow'd with civil Power, and must be supported at a vast Expence; and the Difficulty has been who shall support him, the Episcopalians here don't nor won't be at the Expence of their common Clergy, much less that of an Episcopate; but they want either to perswade the Government at Home to support it, or the charitable Society, or a Revenue raised in America for that Purpose; and tho' there are not one in ten that pay any Taxes that choose Episcopacy, yet we are charged in this Petition with *Uneasiness and Perverseness of Disposition*, because we are not willing to have our Money taken from us, or such a new Machine of Power imported, which has formerly set Smithfield on Fire, and may again erect a Stake of Test in America.

(i) I dare say the Moravian Bishop is no Expence either to the Government at Home, or in America, nor does his Lordship live in very extraordinary Dignity or State, nor pretend to have any Place in civil Government, and I suppose him as harmless as any Priest upon the Continent —— for this Reason there has never been any Objections to him; but notwithstanding all that Dr. Chandler has said of his harmless, powerless, meek and lowly Bishop which he proposes to have brought over, yet every Subject of our gracious Sovereign has either felt or seen or heard or read of episcopal Power, and Expence, that I dare say that neither England or Ireland, were they once rid of the Expence, would willingly renew it; hence it is not strange that while there is any Virtue remaining in the Nation, that they have hitherto turn'd a deaf Ear to the unreasonable Request of a handful of Clericks, to the great Injury of so great a People as possess America.

(k) As to the Church of England being an Ornament and Honour of Christendom, I am not so certain that were Christendom to come to a Vote upon the [illegible] that the Church of England would carry it.

To the POSTASTER.

CANST thou, weak as thou art, think by thy base devices to diminish the respect due to those worthy Gentlemen who are so nobly exerting themselves for the public safety? Wilt thou still persist in aiming thy pointless shafts at all those whose virtues and reputation make them the objects of thy hatred and envy? Why dost thou maliciously lift thy weak hand against those who have neither done nor designed thee any injury? Your ungenerous conduct it is true, has been disapproved of by all good men; and as none have escaped your censorious pen or tongue, you are apt to imagine all mankind armed to destroy you as a common nuisance.——But Jupiter need not use his thunder-bolts to quell the little rage of a self-bloated toad—Left to yourself, you must soon burst with your own venom.——Your misery claims pity, while your guilt obliges us to acknowledge the righteous hand of providence in making your crime so eminently your punishment. What wretch with the least sensibility could bear the load of contempt and abhorrence every where heaped upon you? Come forth into the street, and observe the cold distant manner in which your salutations are returned, even by those for the hope of whose smiles you have undone yourself—Walk the Exchange, see yourself shun'd by all ranks of men; none dare to converse with you, lest they should be thought plotting, or at least listening to some malicious tale.—Go to your relations, mark their frowns directed to you, who have disgraced them by your vileness.——Return home, see your virtuous wife, and innocent children, who, tho' silent, express with mournful countenances the distress in which you have involved them.——Unhappy man! look round, find one person who cordially esteems you, find a man who will put the least confidence in you—nay, find any one that ever has confided in you, whom you have not betrayed, and if it was in your power, ruined.——For the weakness of your head, you are scorned by the wicked; and for the blackness of your heart, avoided and detested by the good.—For shame your beloved sins, implore forgiveness; if man will not pardon your offences, yet more gracious Heaven may be appeased.——Woe to wish a punishment adequate to your crimes, it would be that you might ever be tormented with your own malicious envious disposition—but humanity dictates a prayer for your deliverance from the hell within you.

BENIGNUS.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable Farm in Chelsea, known by the name of Dudley's Farm, containing 112 acres, with a good house and barn. Also a choice wood-lot in Roxbury, adjoining to a place called Muddy-Pond, containing about 30 acres. Also 6 acres of wood-land, near a place called Merryfield, in Dorchester. As also a Brick dwelling-house, situate in King-street, close to the *Exchange*, in good repair.—all in the county of Suffolk—at private sale any time before the first of March next, on reasonable terms: And should they, or any of them, be then unsold, they will be exposed to sale at public Auction that day, at said dwelling-house in King-street. The above being part of the estate of Joseph Dudley, late of Boston, Esq; deceased. Enquire of Thomas Fayerweather, Esq; his executor.

Boston, January 16, 1768.

N. B. Said Farm at Chelsea contains only 100 Acres of choice Upland instead of 112, but its Advantage and Value is increased by having 36 Acres of fine Salt Marsh, over and above said 100 Acres of Upland which is not mention'd in the above Advertisement, both within a Mile of Chelsea Meeting-House.

CHOICE

BOHEA TEA,

By the Chest, Hundred or Dozen,
Just Imported in Captain Stevens from LONDON,
TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas Walley,

At his Store on Dock-Square.
Where he has also to sell,
All Sorts of Groceries as usual.

††† Whereas in the late Fire sundry Tillings that were removed from said Walley's Store are still missing, viz.
4 or 5 Casks of Raisins.
1 Barrel of Flour.
Part of a Box of 18 Inch Pipes, T. D.—&c.
It is desired if any Person knows where they are, they would inform him; and if any suspected Persons should offer them for Sale, that they might be stopped.

Preparing for the Press, and in about Ten Days will be put to it,

THE Appeal to the Public answered, in Behalf of the Non-Episcopal Churches in America. Containing Remarks on what Doctor *Thomas Bradbury Chandler* has advanced, on the four following Points.

The Original and Nature of the Episcopal Office.
Reasons for sending Bishops to America.
The Plan on which it is proposed to send them.
And the Objections against sending them obviated and confuted.
Wherein the REASONS for an American Episcopate are shewn to be insufficient, and the Objections against it in full Force.

By CHARLES CHAUNCY, D. D.

(For the Benefit of the Insurers,)
On THURSDAY NEXT
At One o'Clock.
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Bunch of Grapes in King-Street.

The Sloop *Betsey, John McFarland,*

Master, lately cast ashore at Brambrook-Island, but now lays at Cape Harbour, together with all her Stores, &c. Inventory of which may be seen by applying to *John Hancock*, Esq; or to J. Rutell, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD,

A TAN-YARD, lying in Dunstable, upon the Country Road, about half a Mile from Col. Tyng's, consisting of 24 Tan-Fats, with suitable Buildings for the Business, and Plenty of Water: Also about 320 Acres of Pine-land and Swamp, (the bigger Part of the whole is good Plough-land, of the Sort); with a convenient Dwelling-House upon it. Inquire of Willard Hall, living on the Premises.

TO BE LETT,

A Shop fit for an Office, in the Centre of King-Street, North Side. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Jacob Bucknam Begs Leave to inform the Public, That he has just opened a singing School, at a convenient Chamber in Long-Lane, at the House of Mr. John Boice—Where young Gentlemen and Ladies may be taught the Art of Psalmody at a reasonable Rate. The said School will be kept every Monday and Wednesday Evening. If any Gentlemen will send their Children, it will be gratefully acknowledged by their Humble Servant. JACOB BUCKNAM.

N. B. The said Bucknam will attend any one at a private House, if desired.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of Capt. John Phillips, late of Boston, Coaster, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Anna Phillips, Administratrix on said Estate. And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment.

LOST on Friday last, suppos'd between the Town-House and the North-Battery, a Pair of Saddle Bags having sundry Papers in them. Whoever will bring them to the Printers hereof, shall be paid for their Trouble.

WANTED, a SLOOP or SCHOONER, from 75 to 85 Tons. Inquire of the Printers.

William Gale,

HAS Imported in the last Ships from LONDON,

A General Assortment of India and English Goods,

with a great Variety of Irish Linnens, which he will sell at his Shop in Marlboro'-Street, (a little to the Northward of Dr. *Sylvester Gardiner's*, and lately improved by Mr. *William Murray*) as Cheap as can be bought at any Store or Shop in *Boston*.

ALSO,

Kippen's Snuff, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Cloves and Mace, Butt Soles, best *Lynn* Shoes, &c. &c. &c.

Choice *Philadelphia* Barr Iron,

To be Sold by

FRANCIS GREEN,

At his Store in KING STREET,
Where also may be had
On the lowest Terms for Cash or short Credit,
MANCHESTER Cotton and Linnen Checks, of all widths, Irish Linnens, superfine and coarse Broad Cloths, Shalloons, Tammies, Hosiery, &c. &c. &c.

TO be SOLD, (for no Fault) a likely Negro Man, about 30 Years old. Inquire of the Printers.

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* This Petition Dr Thomas Bradbury Chandler Disclaims } / Samuel Waterhouse
though the most of it is thought to be genuine.

London, Nov. 7. The Maryland Planter, Sims, from Maryland, to Newfoundland, foundered about 300 Leagues to the Westward of the Lizard: The Crew were taken up by the Sybella, Abbot, who is arrived in the River from Maryland.—[The above Veſſel mentioned to be foundered, was met with, by one from Cadiz, and brought into Marblehead laſt October, an Account of which was then publiſhed; it was then ſurpriſing to People here that ſhe was left by Capt. Sims and his Crew, in ſuch a Situation; but we now hear that the Captain and Crew were all ſick with a Fever and Ague when the above Veſſel met with them.]

Oct. 31. A very large conſourſe of all denominations of people attended at Mr. WHITEFIELD's Tabernacle laſt Wedneſday morning, to hear him preach the annual ſermon for the ſociety for promoting religious knowledge among the poor. One hundred and three pounds (double to what was ever known before) was collected on the occaſion after ſermon, and about ſixty added to the liſt of annual ſubſcribers after dinner at Draper's-Hall. Every thing was carried on with a proper decorum, and among the various arguments urged to enforce the charity, none ſeemed to make a greater impreſſion on the Auditory than this, viz. That the only effectual way to ſtop the growth of Popery, Superſtition and Profaneſs among Proteſtants, was in good earneſt, both by their practice and ſubſtance, to do their utmoſt to promote religious knowledge among the poor.

Nov. 17. We hear that the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham is relapſed, and lies very dangerouſly ill at Bath.

It is ſaid, that in caſe a certain patriotic Nobleman reſigned his preſent office, a great Perſonage in the law would be obliged to reſign his likewiſe; and that it is only to prevent this fatal event from taking place, that the ſaid Nobleman continues in office, being well convinced what a heavy loſs this country muſt ſuſtain by the reſignation of ſo able a champion for the rights and liberties of Engliſhmen, at the ſame time that he proves himſelf one of the greateſt and moſt ornamental pillars of the Engliſh laws.——Heaven avert ſo great an evil to Britain as his reſignation.

ROSEAU, (in Dominica,) November 6.

This day died, after a ſhort illneſs, the Hon. GEORGE SCOTT, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of this Iſland. The great loſs the inhabitants ſuſtain by the death of this gentleman can only be expreſſed by that ſorrow that ſits upon every countenance. He was a ſincere and faithful friend, a moſt tender and affectionate huſband, a father to this infant colony, and held the reins of government with that eaſe and moderation as endeared him to every one, and makes his loſs univerſally regretted.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.

Extract of a Letter from London, November 14, 1767.

"Lord Chatham, they ſay, is greatly recovered, and propoſes to come ſoon from Bath, to his old Station at Hayes, which he has now re-purchaſed from the Perſon he had ſold it to. If he once more embarks in the political Machine, as it is moſt likely he will, we ſhall have ample Room for Speculation, in comparing his paſt and future Conduct."

Extract of a letter from London, to a Gentleman in New-York, dated November 17, 1767.

"I have the Pleaſure to let my Countrymen know, that from a converſation with lord N——TT——h this day, I hope the parliament will not take up the Affair, of not paſſing an Act (exactly conformable to the Billeting Act) with any warmth, but its probable the Government will reſt ſatisfied with what your Aſſembly has done, in voting the Sum to the General for the purpoſe. This I own, is Comfort, and is the principle Inducement for troubling you, or taking the Chance of this meeting the Packet at Falmouth."

Our other advices, in general, from private letters by Packet, are, "That Lord Chatham was much recovered in his health, but that time muſt ſhew whether he would be able to do any more buſineſs; That the miniſtry had carried their points, but ſome by ſmall majorities, as the oppoſition was very potent. That all parties (tho' ever ſo oppoſite) had agreed in oppoſition: That ſince the parliament was up, overtures had been made to ſtrengthen the adminiſtration, when it was ſeen the oppoſition could by no means agree about men to come in; and yet ſuch was the combination) neither would come in alone: That the G——v——les and the R——gh——s, the makers and repealers of the Stamp-Act, could never agree in any thing but oppoſition; and if they were to ſucceed, and overturn the miniſtry, they muſt ſeperate at once. And that if the preſent adminiſtration have the full confidence and ſupport of the crown, it was thought they would ſtand, and be much ſtronger in the next parliament than this".

WILLIAMSBURGH, Dec. 10, 1767.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica, dated Octo. 24.

"By a letter from Hiſpaniola, to a gentleman in this town, we are informed that the french inhabitants, with their ſlaves, in number about 8000 ſouls, having poſſeſſed themſelves of a part of the iſland called Ence a Petre, where they were making ſettlements, the old ſpaniſh inhabitants came ſuddenly upon them in the dead of the night, about ſix weeks ago, and moſt cruelly cut their throats, and ſlew almoſt every ſoul. On the ſame night they proceeded to a place called Jacamel, were they ſlew 600 more; but an alarm ſpreading over the iſland, the french beat to arms, and a general engagement enſued, wherein the ſpaniards were routed, and about 550 of the murderers taken priſoners, beſides a great ſlaughter. When this letter came away every thing was in the greateſt confuſion, the old ſpaniſh inhabitants being determined to murder every frenchman in their power."

PROVIDENCE, January 20.

By a Gentleman who arrived here Yeſterday from Nantucket, which Place he left on Wedneſday laſt, we learn, that an Indian confined in Goal there had found means to murder his Fellow-Priſoner, in a moſt cruel and deliberate Manner.—They arrived at Nantucket ſome Time ago, with two other Indians, in a whaling Sloop and ſome Diſputes having ariſe between them at Sea, upon their Arrival, in deciding the Quarrel, their two Ship-mates were killed, for which they were committed to Goal.

Jan. 30. Wedneſday laſt Capt. Gideon Crawford arrived here, in 21 Days from St. Euſtatia.—He brings Advice, that Cape Nichola Mole was declared a Free Port on the firſt of this Month.

From divers Parts of the Colony we learn, that conſiderable Quantities of Cloth have been, and continue to be, manufactured by the Inhabitants; and that People in general ſeem heartily diſpoſed to yield *every* Encouragement to the preſent excellent Scheme for promoting Induſtry and Oeconomy, from a Conviction that the happy Effect which muſt naturally reſult there-from, can alone avert the impending Ruin which for ſome Time paſt has threatened Britiſh America.

A Gentleman of Fortune in this Place, a hearty Well-wiſher, to the commendable œconomical Spirit now prevailing, who, upon repeal of the late memorable Stamp-Act, had thrown by a Piece of homeſpun Cloth, has ordered the ſame to be made up into a Suit.

BOSTON, February 8, 1768.

His Majeſty hath been pleaſed to diſallow and reject an Act paſſed by the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of this Province in June 1766, intitled, "*An Act for "Repealing two Acts, one intitled, An Act for preventing "Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſol-"vent Debtors for the Benefit of their Creditors: The other "Act intitled, An Act in addition to an Act for preventing "Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſol-"vent Debtors for the Benefit of their Creditors; both "made in the fifth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign.*"

On Tueſday Morning laſt was married at Trinity-Church, Mr. *John Ruſſel Spence*, of London, Merchant, to Miſs *Mary Hooper*, a young Lady of great Beauty and Merit, only Daughter to the late Rev. Dr. *Hooper*, formerly Miniſter of ſaid Church.

Capt. Jones arrived laſt Week at Newbury-Port, who left St. Euſtatia the 12th ult. and brings Advice of great Numbers of Veſſels being blown off this Coaſt, belonging to the Continent, amongſt which are, Capt. Dorrington of this Town from Fayal; Capt. Reed of Marblehead, from Madeira, and a Sloop belonging to New-York; Capt. Davis in a Ship from Cadiz, belonging to Ipſwich. Capt. Jones ſpoke with Capt. Davilon in a Snow from London, the 15th of January, in Latt. 23 Long. 17. 30, ſix Weeks out, bound to New-York.——Capt. Miller in a Ship belonging to London, from the Bay, was there; and two Veſſels from Philadelphia, one with 1700, & the other with 1300 Barrels of Flour; and that Flour, Corn, &c. was very low.

Small common Field Peas, burnt carefully with Butter, and ground as Coffee, has been tryed by ſeveral Perſons in this Town, and found equal, if not ſuperior, to the Produce of the Weſt-Indies.——Quere, How many Thouſands may be ſaved annually by this Diſcovery?

Capt. Wendell from this Port is arrived in London, after a ſhort Paſſage.

There is now living in Danvers, (near Salem,) one Thomas Nelſon, who was born at Norwich in England June 1671, in the reign of Charles II.—He was an apprentice to a weavet in that city, at the revolution; he unliſted as a ſoldier under King William, to go to Ireland, to drive James II. out.——He ſerved in Queen Anne's wars—Was a ſailor in the fleet under Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, at the ſiege and taking of Barcelona.—Was in the expedition to Canada, 1711.—Is now in good health, no longer than the 13th ult. he walked alone two miles from home, to dine with his grand children, and returned the ſame day on foot,—'tis what he does almoſt every day in ſummer, he goes as erect as a lad.——To ſee his remarkably white hair, and hear him relate his old adventures, he ſeems like one from another world.

His Majeſty's Ship Beaver, Capt. Belaw, having on board his Excellency William Spry, Eſq; Governor of Barbados, ſailed from Halifax for his Government the 9th of January.

The Schooner Cathcart, Capt. Williams, from the Banks of Newfoundland, bound to this Port, is arrived at Halifax.

The Diſorder among the Horſes, (of which a Number have died here) now prevails in the Eaſtern Parts: A Number on board a Veſſel at Ipſwich, outward bound for the Weſt-Indies, were obliged to be taken out, one of them was ſo violently ſeized, that he beat his Head againſt the Sides of the Veſſel till he killed himſelf.

Captain Small arrived at Portſmouth laſt Thurſday from Liſbon, after a tedious Paſſage of 12 Weeks; but brings nothing new.

We hear that a Sloop of about 50 Tons, with a Vane, ſuppoſed to be from the Eaſtward, was caſt away off Brenton's-Neck near Newport, laſt Friday 7-night, in a Snow Storm. 'Tis ſaid there were five Men on board, who were all froze to Death.

We are informed that a Sloop improved as a Packet from Newport to New-York, owned by Mr. Freebody, and commanded by Capt. Johnſon, on her Paſſage in the Sound catch'd on Fire, and burnt to the Water's Edge: The People got ſafe aſhore at Milford in Connecticut.

We hear that Mr. James Scollay, Son of John Scollay, Eſq; of this Town, coming from on board a Veſſel in the Evening, it is ſuppoſed fell between that and the Wharf, and went under the Ice, his Hat being found the next Day; he is ſtill miſſing.—This young Gentleman was deſervedly eſteemed by his Acquaintance, and promiſed fair to be a worthy Member of Society.

We hear that a Boat belonging to his Majeſty's Schooner Hope, now laying in Nantaſket, was broke ſo with the Ice, that the People in the Boat, ſaid to be the Doctor, Mate, and two Hands periſhed in the Water.

We hear that the Managers meet with ſuch Encouragement in the Sale of Tickets in the preſent Lottery, that they have begun to roll up the Numbers, and expect to draw very ſoon: Thoſe that deſign to be Adventurers muſt purchaſe ſpeedily.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in New-Jerſey, dated January 12, 1768.

"I cannot but congratulate you on that Spirit of Oeconomy and Prudence, which has led you to give ſo noble an Example to other Provinces; and I have no doubt from the well-temper'd Zeal the New England Provinces diſcover, that America will owe their Freedom to their generous Struggles. What you have done upon the beſt Motives, and thro' Choice, we ſhall be obliged to do thro' Neceſſity; the extreme Hardſhip of the Times gradually forcing us into greater Frugality and a ſeverer Oeconomy."

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Pleaſe to inſert the following.

I Hear that the Bill for the Regulation of Phyſic has paſſed the upper Houſe, and ſent down for Concurrence; and I muſt confeſs that I am ſo much for a Thing of this kind, that I think it my Duty to favour the Public with a few Lines extracted from a Preface of an eminent Phyſician, ſpeaking of Phyſic he ſaith, "To make it all glorious and ſacred, the Lord of all, Jeſus Chriſt himſelf, employ'd a great Part of his miraculous Life, not in the Affairs of Government, which he avoided, John 6. 15. nor in Matters of Law, which he abſolutely refuſed touching upon, Luk. 12. 14. but in going about and doing good, by curing bodily Maladies; and he ſent forth his Diſciples to heal all manner of Sickneſs, and all manner of Diſeaſes: which Example and Commiſſion ſet it up (in my opinion) infinitely above all other Arts, Sciences, Faculties, Callings and Buſineſs whatſoever, Theology only excepted. And yet now-a-days, the profeſſion of phyſic (tho' brought to a greater perfection than ever before) its dignity and degrees are ſo deſpicably fallen, that the loweſt and moſt ignorant attempt it, and aſſume the name of Doctor; which is enough to diſcourage a univerſity-graduate from attempting it." But who knows but the ſcene may change by the wiſdom and care of our political Fathers this Seſſion, which is the ardent wiſh of Philadelphus.

N. B. If our Lord and Saviour, when on earth, took ſuch care of thoſe Sick, and to preſerve the health of his People, how can we who profeſs to believe in him neglect them wholly.

Sudbury, January 19, 1768. Departed this Life Mrs. Sarah Brigham, Relict of Mr. John Brigham, in the 102d Year of her Age; a Member of the firſt Church of Chriſt in Sudbury, and of a blameleſs Life and Converſation.

Nathaniel Ruſſell, *Chair-maker*,

INFORMS his Cuſtomers and others, That he has Removed his Shop from Queen-Street, to that improved by the late Capt. *Joſeph Ruſſell*, in *Green*'s-Lane, where all Perſons may be ſupplied with every Kind of Chairs, made in the neateſt and beſt Manner, and at a moderate Price, for Caſh only.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his uſual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY Evening next.

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz. Broad Cloths, Serges, Shalloons, Callimancoes, Camblets ſtript and plain, Iriſh Hollands, Checks, Callicoes, Plaids, Handkerchiefs, Threads, Tapes, Qualities, &c. &c. Half a Dozen Mehogany Chair Frames, with Claw Feet, Feather Beds, Tables, &c. &c.

ALSO, A Caſk of Copperas and Roll Brimſtone——and an handſome Chaiſe and Harneſs, &c. compleat.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By Moſes Deſbon,

At the Weſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,

Next Tueſday, and Wedneſday,

A General Aſſortment of Woollen Goods ſuitable to the Seaſon. Alſo Womens Tabby Stays, Caſtor Hats, Houſhold Furniture, and a Variety of other Articles.

N. B. Conſtant Attendance at ſaid Auction Room, both to receive and diſpoſe of Goods, either at public or private Sale.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, at the

NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

Next Tueſday, Wedneſday and Friday,

A Variety of Articles.

A few Articles in a Bag mark'd B. White, No. 1. were return'd laſt Friday, that were taken out of the *New Auction Room*, at the Time of the Fire 21ſt January, by an honeſt Man. If other Perſons are honeſt enough to return what they have in Poſſeſſion, no Queſtions ſhall be aſk'd. If not, the Articles that are miſſing will be mentioned in the next Paper, and the Perſons expoſed. Some Goods were carried on board an Oyſter Veſſel, and others hid behind a Pile of Boards near Oliver's Dock.

☞ Three Bags of Goods are yet miſſing, beſides ſeveral Articles that were carried away in Perſons Hands and under their Arms, who perhaps may think in that Time of Confuſion, no Notice were taken of them.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*,

ENTERED IN.

Squire from New-Haven. Wales from Halifax. Stevens from London. Dean from Jamaica.

CLEARED OUT.

Cuſhing & Bradford for N. Carolina. Jenkins for Maryland. Haymond for Cork and Milford. Sears for Plymouth. Richardſon and Snow for Weſt-Indies.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Lamſon & Hodgkins for Weſt-Indies. Squire for New-Haven. Glover for Virginia.

Buried in the Town of Boſton ſince our laſt

Five Whites Three Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Eight.

High Water at Boſton, *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 41 *m. after*	3	*Friday*, 48 *m. after*	6
Tueſday, 30 *m. after*	4	*Saturday*, 21 *m. aft.*	7
Wedneſday, 15 *m. aft.*	5	*Lord's-day*, 16 *m. aft.*	8
Thurſday, 4 *m. aft.*	6	*Laſt Q.* 10*th Day*, 7	25

[Advertiſements omitted, ſhall have Place next Week.]

The Greenville & Rockingham —— vid. the Billeting Act page 274. —— vid. act pa. 53. Vol. I

vid. pa. 748. Vol. I

been uniformly injured and depreſſed for ſo many years paſt, with this pernicious partiality of their parliament continuing as long as the Crown pleaſes, I am aſtoniſhed to obſerve ſuch a love of liberty ſtill animating that *loyal* and *generous* nation; and nothing can raiſe higher my idea of the *integrity* and *public ſpirit* of a people, who under ſuch circumſtances, have preſerved themſelves from gradually ſliding down into the loweſt abyſſes of ſlavery.

In the ſame manner ſhall we unqueſtionably be treated, as ſoon as the late taxes laid upon us ſhall make poſts in the "government", and the "adminiſtration of juſtice" *here*, worth the attention of perſons of influence in *Great-Britain*. We ſee enough already to ſatisfy us of this truth. But this will not be the worſt part of our caſe. The principals in all great offices will reſide in *England*, making ſome paltry allowance to deputies, for doing the buſineſs here. Let any man conſider what an exhauſting drain this muſt be upon us, when miniſters are poſſeſt of the unexampled power of affixing what ſalaries they pleaſe to poſts, and he muſt be convinced, how deſtructive the late act muſt be. Poor Ireland can tell us the miſchief of ABSENTEES; and we may perceive already, the ſame diſpoſition taking place with us. The government of *New-York*, has been exerciſed by a deputy. That of *Virginia* is now held ſo; and we know of a number of ſecretary ſhips, collectorſhips, and other offices held in the ſame manner.

True it is, that if the people of *Great-Britain* were not too much blinded by the paſſions that have been artfully excited in their breaſts, againſt their dutiful children the coloniſts, the conſiderations abovementioned would be nearly as alarming to them as to us. The influence of the Crown was thought by wiſe men many years ago, too great, by reaſon of the multitude of penſions and places beſtowed by it. Theſe have been vaſtly encreaſed ſince,* and perhaps it would be no difficult matter to prove that the people have decreaſed.

Surely therefore, thoſe who wiſh the welfare of their country, ought ſeriouſly to reflect what may be the conſequences of ſuch a new creation of offices, in the diſpoſal of the Crown. The *Army*, the *adminiſtration of juſtice*, and the *civil government* here, with ſuch ſalaries as the Crown ſhall pleaſe to annex, will extend *miniſterial influence* as much beyond its former bounds, as the late war did the *Britiſh* dominions.

But whatever the people of *Great-Britain* may think on this occaſion, I hope the people of the colonies will unanimouſly join in this ſentiment,—that the late act of parliament is injurious to their Liberty; and that this ſentiment will unite them in a firm oppoſition to it, in the ſame manner as the dread of the ſtamp-act did.

Some perſons may imagine the ſums to be raiſed by it are but ſmall, and therefore may be inclined to acquieſce under it. A conduct more dangerous to freedom can never be adopted. Nothing is wanted at Home but a § *precedent*, the force of which ſhall be eſtabliſhed, by the tacit ſubmiſſion of the colonies. With what zeal was the ſtatute erecting a poſt-office, and another relating to the recovery of debts in *America* urged and tortured, in ſupport of the ſtamp-act, tho' wholly inapplicable. If the parliament ſucceeds in this attempt, other ſtatutes will impoſe other duties. Inſtead of taxing ourſelves as we have been accuſtomed to do, from the firſt ſettlement of theſe provinces, all our uſual taxes will be converted into parliamentary taxes on our importation; and thus the parliament will levy upon us ſuch ſums of money as they chuſe to take, *without any other limitation* than their pleaſure.

We know how much labour and care have been beſtowed by the colonies in laying taxes in ſuch a manner that they ſhould be moſt *eaſy* to the people, by being laid on the proper articles; moſt *juſt* by being proportioned to every man's circumſtance; and *cheapeſt* by the method directed for collecting them.

But *parliamentary taxes* will be laid on us without any conſideration whether there is any *eaſier* mode. The *only point* regarded will be the *certainty of levying the taxes*, and not the convenience of the people on whom they are to be levied; and therefore all ſtatutes on this head will be ſuch as will be moſt likely, according to the favorite phraſe, "to execute themſelves."

Taxes in every free ſtate have been and ought to be as exactly proportioned as is poſſible to the abilities of thoſe who are to pay them. They cannot otherwiſe be *juſt*. Even a *Hottentot* would comprehend the unreaſonableneſs of making a poor man pay as much for "defending" the property of a rich man, as the rich man pays himſelf.

Let any perſon look into the late act of parliament, and he will immediately perceive, that the immenſe eſtates of Lord *Fairfax*, Lord *Baltimore*, and our *Proprietors*, which are amongſt his Majeſty's other "DOMINIONS" to be "defended, protected and ſecured" by the act, will not pay a *ſingle farthing* for the duties thereby impoſed, except Lord *Fairfax* wants ſome of his windows glazed. Lord *Baltimore* and our *Proprietors* are quite ſecure, as they live in *England*.

I mention theſe particular caſes as ſtriking inſtances how far the late act is a deviation from that principle which has ſo conſtantly diſtinguiſhed our own laws on this continent.

The third conſideration with our continental aſſemblies in laying taxes, has been the *method* of collecting them. This has been done by a few officers, under their own inſpection, with moderate allowances. No more was raiſed from the ſubject, than was uſed for the intended purpoſes. But by the late act a miniſter may appoint as many officers as he pleaſes for collecting the taxes; may aſſign them what ſalaries he thinks "adequate"; and they are ſubject to no inſpection but his own.

In ſhort, if the late act of parliament takes effect, our aſſemblies muſt ſink into contempt; and theſe colonies will dwindle down into "common corporations", as their enemies in the debates concerning the repeal of the ſtamp-act ſtrenuouſly inſiſted they were.

Let us take care that our aſtoniſhing inattention does not furniſh the ſtrongeſt arguments againſt ourſelves.

"† Venienti occurrite morbo." HOR.

† *Oppoſe a Diſeaſe at its Beginning.*

Continued Page 35 A FARMER.

§ *Here may be obſerved, that when any* ancient law *or cuſtom of parliament (our aſſemblies are parliaments under another name) is broken, and the crown poſſeſt of a* precedent, *how* difficult a thing it is to RESTORE the ſubject again to his FORMER FREEDOM AND SAFETY." 2 Coke's *Inſt. p.* 529.

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* *The king (ſays Mr.* Hume *in his hiſtory of* England) *was ſo convinced of the juſtneſs of theſe reaſons, that he uſed all his intereſt to oppoſe the bill; and he openly declared, that he could not give his aſſent to it with a ſafe conſcience. But the* Commons *were reſolute in their Purpoſe.——*

"*And the ſpirit of* TYRANNY, of which NATIONS are as ſuſceptible as INDIVIDUALS, *had animated the* Engliſh *extremely to exert that ſuperiority over their dependent ſtate. No affair could be conducted with greater violence than this was by the commons. They even went ſo far in the preamble of the bill, as to declare the importation of Iriſh cattle to be a* NUISANCE. *By this expreſſion they gave ſcope to their paſſion, and at the ſame time barred the king's prerogative, by which he might think himſelf entitled to diſpenſe with a law* SO FULL OF INJUSTICE AND BAD POLICY. *The lords expung'd the word; but as the king was ſenſible that no ſupply would be given by the commons, unleſs they were gratified in all their prejudices, he was obliged both to employ his intereſt with the peers, for making the bill paſs, and to give the royal aſſent to it. He could not, however, forbear expreſſing his diſpleaſure at the jealouſy entertained againſt him, and at the intention which the commons diſcovered of retrenching his prerogative.*

This law brought great diſtreſs for ſome time upon Ireland; BUT IT HAS OCCASIONED THEIR APPLYING WITH GREATER INDUSTRY TO MANUFACTURES, AND HAS PROVED IN THE ISSUE BENEFICIAL TO THAT KINGDOM."

Perhaps the ſame reaſon occaſioned the "baring the King's prerogative" in the late act ſuſpending the legiſlation of New-York.

This we may be aſſured of, that we are as dear to his Majeſty, as the people of Great-Britain *are. We are his ſubjects as well as they; and as faithful ſubjects; and his Majeſty has given too many, too conſtant proofs of his piety and virtue, for any man to think it poſſible, that ſuch a Prince can make any unjuſt diſtinction between ſuch ſubjects. It makes no difference to his* Majeſty *whether ſupplies are raiſed in* Great-Britain *or* America; *but it makes ſome difference to the commons of that kingdom.*

To ſpeak plainly, as becomes an honeſt man on ſuch important occaſions, all our miſfortunes are owing to a LUST OF POWER *in men of abilities and influence. This prompts them to ſeek* popularity *by expedients profitable to themſelves tho' ever ſo deſtructive to their country.*

Such is the curſed nature of lawleſs ambition; and yet ——*what heart but melts at the thought!*——*Such falſe, deteſtable* PATRIOTS *in every nation, have led their blind, confiding country, ſhouting their applauſes, into the jaws of ſhame and ruin. May the uncommon wiſdom and goodneſs of the people of* Great-Britain *ſave them from the uſual fate of countries.*

* *One of the reaſons urged by that great and honeſt ſtateſman Sir* William Temple *to* Charles II. *in his famous remonſtrance to diſſuade him from aiming at arbitrary power, was that the King "had few offices to beſtow."* Hume's *Hiſt. of* England.

"*Tho' the wings of prerogative have been clipt, the influence of the crown is greater than ever it was in any period of our hiſtory. For when we conſider in how many Burroughs the government has the voters at command; when we conſider the vaſt body of perſons employed in the collection of the revenue in every part of the kingdom, the inconceivable number of placemen and candidates for places in the cuſtoms, in the exciſe, in the poſt-office, in the dock-yards, in the ordnance, in the ſalt-office, in the ſtamps, in the navy and victualling offices, and in a variety of other departments; when we conſider again the extenſive influence of the money corporations, ſubſcription jobbers and contractors; the endleſs dependancies created by the obligations conferred on the bulk of the gentlemen's families throughout the kingdom, who have relations preferred in our navy and numerous ſtanding army; when, I ſay, we conſider how wide, how binding a dependence on the crown is created by the above enumerated particulars; and the great, the enormous weight and influence which the crown derives from this extenſive dependence upon its favour and power, any Lord in waiting, any Lord of the bed-chamber, any man may be appointed Miniſter.*"

"*A doctrine to this effect is ſaid to have been the advice of* L——H——." ¶ Late News Paper.

Joſeph Domett,

HAS *removed* from the Store oppoſite the Golden Ball, to one directly againſt the Eaſt End of Faneuil-Hall Market—Where he has to ſell, Bohea Tea, Philadelphia Flour, Engliſh Loaf Sugar per Hogſhead or leſs Quantity, this Country ditto, Brown Sugars, the beſt of Indigo, long and ſhort Pipes, Gooſe and Duck Shott, red and white Lead, Stone Ware aſſorted per Crate, blue, flower'd and white Cups and Saucers per Groce, and an Aſſortment of Iron Ware, and ſundry other Articles as uſual. All which he will ſell at the very loweſt Rate for Caſh.

N. B. A Sail-Maker's Loft, and three Stores to Let, inquire of ſaid *Domett*.

TO BE SOLD BY

Jolley Allen,

Oppoſite the Heart & Crown

BOSTON.

A Large and genteel Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, fit for all Seaſons, too many to be enumerated in an Advertiſement.—With a neat Aſſortment of Iodia China, both pencil'd and enamell'd; blue & white ditto; a large Aſſortment of Glaſs, Stone & Delph Ware.

Choice Bohea Tea by large or ſmall Quantities.

Likewiſe—Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Allſpice, race and ground Ginger, Currants, Coffee, Pepper, Chocolate, Raiſins, Engliſh and New-England Loaf-Sugar, Muſtard, Jamaica and other Brown Sugars, hard Soap, Fleece and Cotton Wool, French Indigo, the beſt of Engliſh and Poland Starch by the Hundred, Dozen, half Dozen, or ſingle Pound.

N. B. The above Goods will be Sold by Wholeſale or Retail, cheap for Caſh or on Credit, by *Jolley Allen*.

To be ſold at Public Vendue on Thurſday the Third Day of March next, at the Half-Moon Tavern in Gloceſter,

ALL the Real Eſtate of WILLIAM STEVENS, Eſq; of Gloceſter, deceas'd, conſiſting of his Manſion-Houſe and Land adjoining to it—and ſundry other pieces of Mowing Land, Paſturing and Marſh. Alſo a Farm on Eaſtern Point, containing about 150 Acres, well accommodated with Paſture, Orcharding, Mowing, Plough-Land and Salt-Marſh; it has on it a large Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Fiſh Yard, with two Fiſh Houſes and Fiſh-Flakes, all in good Order; alſo two Pews in the Harbour Meeting-Houſe, and two Rights and half of Land in the Townſhip of New-Gloucester.——At the ſame Time and Place will be ſold two Fiſhing Schooners, one of 70 Tons, and the other 57 Tons, and half another Schooner of 50 Tons. The Sale to begin at 9 o'Clock A. M.

If any Perſons are minded to purchaſe at private Sale, they are deſired to apply to *John Stevens* jun. in Gloceſter any Time before the Day above-mentioned.

Alſo all Perſons who are any Ways indebted to ſaid Eſtate, or have any Accounts open with it, are deſired to ſettle the ſame as ſoon as poſſible, with *John Stevens*, jun. Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate, or they will certainly be ſued to Ipſwich March Court. Gloceſter, Jan. 28, 1768.

ALL Perſons that are indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of *Silvanus Huſſy*, late of *Sherbourn*, Merchant, deceaſed, are ONCE MORE deſired to bring in their Accompts to *Chriſtopher* and *William Huſſy*, Executors to ſaid Eſtate, in Order for Settlement. *Sherbourn, January* 25th, 1768.

SAMUEL SELLON, *Farrier.*

ACQUAINTS his Cuſtomers and others, that he has removed what ſick Horſes he had to a Stable at a Diſtance from his Shop; Thoſe who favour him with their Cuſtom in Shoeing and Keeping Horſes may be aſſured his Shop and Stable contiguous to it are and ſhall be kept free from Infection. *Jan.* 22*d*, 1768.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of Joſeph Urann, late of Boſton, Ship Joiner, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to Thomas Urann, Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate. And all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to ſaid Adminiſtrator.

To be LET the 25d Day of next *March*,

THE Wood Wharffs, Stable and Counting-Houſe, now improved by Meſſ'rs *Campbell* and *Cockran*; as alſo a Tenement in Fore-Street; inquire of Edes & Gill.

TO be Let, the Front End of a convenient Brick Tement, two Rooms on a Floor, ſituate in Long-Lane, inquire of *Samuel Baſt*, living in back End of ſaid Houſe.

ALL Perſons who are indebted by Bond or Note, or have Accompts open with Mrs. *Sarah Weld*, late of *Raxbury*, Widow, deceas'd, are deſired to ſettle the ſame immediately with, and pay their Balances to *William Paine* of *Boſton*, Adminiſtrator to ſaid Eſtate.

TO be Sold a healthy Negro Man 25 Years old, on Credit giving Security, he would do very well on a Farm in the Country: Inquire of Edes & Gill.

STolen from the Subſcriber, from off a Horſe near the Hay-Market, at the South End of Boſton, laſt Friday Evening, a Pair of Ruſſit Saddle-Bags, containing one new Bag made of Raven's Duck, mark'd G.P. with Ink, and alſo wrote George Peirce of Groton, one Mail Pillion Strap, &c. Whoever will apprehend ſaid Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be bro't to Juſtice, they ſhall have a Reward of FOUR DOLLARS, paid by George Peirce of Groton, or Ebenezer Dorr of Boſton. Jan. 25, 1768.

WANTED in a Family, a Wet Nurſe that can be well recommended. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

BRUSHES of all

Sorts, manufactured in BOSTON, equal in Goodneſs to any imported from Europe, to be ſold by Wholeſale, as low as they can be bought in London, at

JOHN SMITH's Shop,

In Newbury-Street, BOSTON.

¶ Caſh given for Hogs Briſtles, Shipping Furrs and Bees-Wax. N. B. Bruſhes mended in the neateſt Manner.

TO be ſold at public vendue to the higheſt bidder, on Wedneſday the 2d day of March next, at the houſe of Mr. Auguſtus Moore, innholder in Sudbury, the farm which ſaid Moore now improves, containing about 130 acres of good land, well aſſorted with ploughing, mowing, paſturing, orcharding and wood-land, all lying together; alſo 80 acres of wild land, at 2 or 3 miles diſtance. The purchaſer may take more or leſs of the lands, at beſt ſuits him, and may have credit for a conſiderable part of the money on good ſecurity. The ſaid farm has been improved ſeveral years as a tavern, and is well accommodated with buildings ſuitable for that buſineſs, ſituate on the great road leading from Boſton to Springfield, a little weſt of Sudbury cauſeway. Any gentleman that is minded to purchaſe ſaid farm, is deſired to take the beſt opportunity to view it before the day appointed for ſale. The ſale of ſaid farm will be continued from day to day until the whole is ſold. For further particulars, enquire of Zechariah Johonnott, Eſq; of Boſton, and Meſſrs. Benjamin Eaſtabrook, Eliſha Wheeler, and Cornelius Wood, all of Sudbury, who will wait on any gentleman minded to view ſaid farm, at any time.

Sudbury, 28 January 1768.

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL,

‡ ie during the Kings Reign, but Now they are 8 Year Parliaments.

¶ L.d Holland's Eſſays. 235 Vol. 1. Vide the act Vol 1. page 53. V vide the act pa. 748. Vol 1